

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6"

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Stratigraphic column of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian  
sediments in the Gornyy Altai. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61:  
24-39 '58. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Materials on the stratigraphy of Silurian and Devonian sediments  
of the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.5:67-94 '59.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
(Gornyy Altai--Geology, Stratigraphic)

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VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; POSFELOV, A.G.; POLETAYEVA, O.K.;  
YEGOROVA, L.I.; ROMANENKO, M.F.; FEDYANINA, Ye.S.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.;  
CHERNYSHHEVA, S.V.; ROMANENKO, Ye.V.; ASKARINA, N.A.; BOYARINOV, A.S.;  
NADLER, Yu.S.; GORELOV, G.F.

Scheme of the stratigraphy of Lower Cambrian and the lower part of  
Middle Cambrian sediments in the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy  
SNIIGGIMS no.24:23-34 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

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VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.<sup>B</sup>

Correlation of Cambrian sediments in the western part of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:38-78 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

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GINTSINGER, A.B.; VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphic position of phosphorite and manganese occurrences  
in Gornaya Shoriya and in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy SNIIGGIMS  
no.24:107-115 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

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GINTSINGER, A.B.

Stratigraphy of the Ordovician of the Anuy-Chuya and Charysh-In  
synclinoriums in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:134-150  
'62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; YEGOROV, L.I.

Key sections of the Lower Cambrian and Sina in Gornaya Shoriya  
and the Gornyy Altai. Sov.geol. 5 no.12:44-56 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii,  
geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.  
(Gornaya Shoriya—Geology, Stratigraphic)  
(Altai Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

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GINZINGER, A.B.

Ordovician correlation and stratigraphic scheme of the Albadar  
Sedir Range, and Jannaya Muqaya. Trudy SNI-GOMO no.2, 1964.  
107 '64.  
(M.RA 13:3)

ALADYSHKIN, A.S.; VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.P.; VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.;  
GURARI, F.G.; KARPINSKIY, R.B.; KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; KRAŠNOV,  
V.I.; KRIVENKO, A.P.; LUCHITSKIY, I.V.; PAN, F.Ya.; PETROV,  
P.A.; POSPELOV, G.L.; SENNIKOV, V.M.; CHAIRKIN, V.M.;  
SHCHEGLOV, A.P.

In memory of Andrei Aleksandrovich Predtechenskii, 1909-  
1964. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:197-199 '65. (MIFA 18:8)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002      CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
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BAGDAVADZE, N.V.; BARBAKALZE, L.V.; GINTBERG, E.N.; KUCHAVA, N.Ye.;  
MOGLISHVILI, L.M.; KHARABADZE, N.Ye.

Radiactivation method for determining gold in the blood. Soob.  
AN Cruz. ESR 39 no.2:287-294 Ag '65.                    (ZMBL 18:9)

• Institut fiziki AN GrusSSR. Submitted January 15, 1965.

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MAROULIS, O.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIN'YAR, Ye.A., insh.

Diaspore refractories with high heat resistance and volume  
stability. Ogneupory 19 no.2:73-78 '54. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov.  
(Refractory materials) (Diaspore)

*Gin'yar Ye.*  
USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Author: Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kaminskiy, V. K., Koysman, I. Ye.

Institution: Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin

Title: Production of Burners from Ware Containing a High Percentage of  
Chamotte for Coke Ovens

Original

Periodical: Ogneupory, 1956, No 1, 6-9

Abstract: To improve thermal stability of burners (B) of coke ovens the Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin has initiated mass production of B from half-dry high chamotte content kaolin paste in lieu of plastic press formed chamotte clay B. The mixture consists of 85% kaolin chamotte and 15% Vladimir kaolin as binder. Chamotte is produced by firing of plastic briquet consisting of 80% Vladimir kaolin and 20% Chasov-Yar clay at 1,400° for 8 hours. Chamotte is ground in ball mills and the paste is made in ~~in~~ roller-mill mills. After

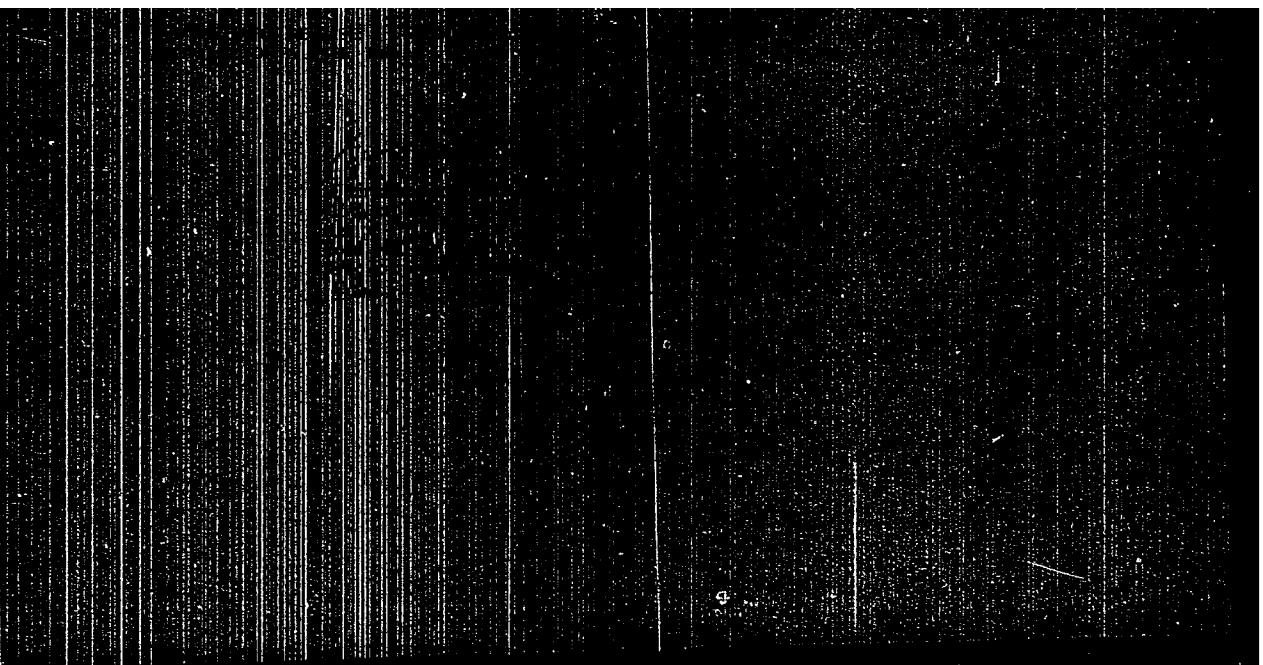
Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62355

Abstract: processing the mixture of chamotte and slip (Chasov-Yar clay and sulfite-alcohol liquor) for 1-2 minutes ground kaolin is added into the crusher-roll mill and the paste is mixed for 3-5 minutes. Moisture content of paste 7-8.5%, granular composition: >3 mm up to 1%, 3-2 mm 18-25%, <0.54 mm 50-63%. Press forming of B is effected in molds of floating type (described) on a screw press. The B are fired in annular kilns together with Dinas brick at 1,380-1,400°. Properties of B:  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{TiO}_2$  content 32.1-37.0%, apparent porosity 14.2-20.5%, volumetric weight 2.11-2.19 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, refractivity 1,690-1,710°. The B were tested by the accelerated method: B were placed in coke oven, operated for 3-5 days, removed from oven and cooled. High chamotte content kaolin burners have enhanced thermal stability which permits to install them in the oven following a predrying at 110° without preheating at 500-600°. Porosity of high chamotte content B affects their thermal stability; optimal porosity is 16-22%.

Card 2/2





AUTHORS: Margulis, O.M., Gin'yar, Ye.A.

131-12-5/9

TITLE: The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace  
(Iznos ogneuporov v razlichnykh zonakh domennoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 549-556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Data concerning the investigation of used refractories of 5 blast furnaces are given and explained, and the blast furnaces, their lining, and their working conditions are described in detail. Table 1 shows the wear of the upper part of the shaft, which is mainly of mechanical origin. (Friction of the hard charge and damage caused by parts of the charge being driven against the wall of the shaft). In the lower part of the blast furnace, where the temperature is comparatively high, chemical interactions between the lining and the alkalis and alkaline earth oxides predominate. The depth of alkali action in the bricks amounts to up to 50-60 mm, and in some cases to even more than 100 mm, which entails a decrease of refractoriness (table 2). Tables 3 and 4 show the various zones of bricks, which differ as to composition and properties. The illustration shows the horn profiles and bottoms of blast furnaces Nr 3 and Nr 4, which are described and explained in detail. Table 5

Card 1/2

The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace 131-12-5/9

shows the working results obtained by refractory bricks in the various zones. The aforementioned investigations confirmed the necessity of using refractories of high specific weight and volume stability at high temperatures. As a way for a further increase of the strength of the lining the use of carbon materials is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 17 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Institute for Refractories (Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/68-5C-11-10/25

AUTHORS: Margulis O.M., Gin'yar E.A., and Sakovskiy D.Ya.

TITLE: An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs  
(Uluchsheniye stoykosti svodov koksosvykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The durability of various types of refractory bricks used in the edges (pusher and coke side) of coke oven roofs was investigated. As these bricks are submitted to continuously acting sharp temperature variations from 500-600 to 1000-1100°C the durability of silica bricks is low. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for refractories produced and tested various types of refractory bricks, mainly chamotte based on kaolinite (Table 1). Chamotte was prepared from pure kaolinite by a plastic method and fired to 1500°C with 8 hours soaking at the final temperature. The composition of refractory bricks 85% of crushed chamotte (with a considerable proportion of coarse fractions 6-3mm 21%, 3-2mm 14.8% and 2-1mm 9.4%) and 15% of kaolinite. The bricks were made by pneumatic stamping, dried and fired at 1460°C. Properties of the bricks are given in Table 1 and their behaviour in service...

Card 1/2

SOV/68-58-11-1/25

An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs

in Table 2. It is concluded that in future silica and  
chamotte bricks (of plastic formation) should be  
replaced by kaolinite chamotte bricks.

There are 2 tables and 4 references, all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut  
ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for  
Refractories) and Gisogneupor

Card 2/2

15 (2), 15 (6)

AUTHORS: Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kozyreva, L. A., Kablukovskiy, A. F.,  
Skorokhod, S. D.

TITLE: Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material for  
Electrode Coolers of ... Electric-arc Furnaces (Ogneupornyy  
beton kak elektroizolyatsionnyy material dlya okhladiteley  
elektrodov dugovykh staleplavil'nykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 309-319 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The magnesite-chromite tiles in the arch of a steel-melting  
furnace are saturated, during operation, by iron- and chromous  
oxides, and become more conductive in this way, which often leads  
to short circuits and a burning through of the coolers. Figure 1  
shows the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric  
resistance on the temperature for some industrial refractories. At  
the experimental plant of the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut ogneuporov (UNIIO) (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute  
of Refractories (UNIIO)) and at the Semiluki Works, experiments  
with highly aluminous refractories, the original materials of  
which are indicated in a table, were carried out. The microscopic  
investigations were carried out by N. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 2).

Card 1/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material      307/131-59-7-6/14  
for      Electrode Coolers of      electric-arc Furnaces

The mass composition and the properties of the samples are indicated in table 1. Figure 2 shows the thermal expansion, and figure 3 the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric resistance of the samples. It was not possible, however, to ensure the electric insulation of the coolers in this way. Highly aluminous cement was also prepared at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. Highly aluminous fire clay with a grain size of from 3 to below 0.09 mm was used as a filler. The chemical composition and refractoriness of the cement and of the fire clay are indicated in table 2. The petrographic investigation was carried out by L. A. Kuz'mina (Footnote 3), the X-ray examination by B. Ya. Sukharevsky (Footnote 4), and the thermal analysis by V. V. Pustovalov (Footnote 5 and Fig 4). Further experiments were carried out with leaned masses, the composition, density and strength values of which are indicated in table 3. The characteristic of the samples is shown in table 4. Figure 5 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a refractory product and an iron tube, and figure 6 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a magnesite-chromite tile. But also this experiment did not ensure an adequate electric insulation of the coolers. Experiments with highly aluminous cement and highly aluminous tiles of a

Card 2/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material      SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
for      Electrode Coolers of      Electric-arc Furnaces

mullite-corundum composition were also carried out at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. The properties of the cement and concrete with the filler of highly aluminous fire clay are indicated in table 5. Some data characterizing the quality of the highly aluminous arch tiles and of the fire clay are indicated in table 6. The insulation of the coolers by refractory concrete is carried out in 2 variants (Figs 7 and 8). The chemical composition of the concrete zone and of the slag crust is shown in table 7. The petrographic investigation was carried out by M. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 7). Figure 9 shows a concrete piece after 72 melts. The experiments carried out showed that the use of concrete eliminates the burning through of the coolers by short circuit, and extends the working period of the furnace arches by 12-15 %. Conclusions: The satisfactory application results of the concrete insulation for electrode coolers should be introduced, as soon as possible, in all electrometallurgical plants, particularly in the furnaces working with oxygen. The series production of the material needed for the insulation should be organized. There are 9 figures, 8 tables, and 20 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov  
(Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)  
(Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., Gin'yar, Ye. A.,  
Kozyreva, L. A.); Zavod "Elektrostal'" ("Elektrostal'" Works)  
(Kablukhovskiy, A. F., Skorokhod, S. D.)

Card 4/4

REF ID: A6570  
GINZBERG, ALBERT - ADDRESS AND PROPERTIES WORLD

### Section of database and graphics

CA

8

**Fusion of diabase and granite.** A. S. Chingizyan and Khr. S. Nikogosyan. *Bull. Acad. Comm., Leningrad* 43, 735-65 (1964); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 410. - Alkali granite and porphyry diabase fused together at 1400° in varying proportions always give a homogeneous black glass. Both  $a$  and  $d$  vary linearly with composition, suggesting eutectic mixts. The coexistence of 2 liquid magmas and of liquid magma and differentiation is doubted. C. A. S.

#### APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

14-18.22.1

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IAFD-P56-00513R00051512001046

CIA-RDP56-00513R000515120010-6

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Ginzberg, A. S., Nikogosyan, Kh. S., and Chitaev, A. V.  
ALTERATION KAOLINITE BY THE HEATING PROCESS. *Transl. from Applied Min. & Met.* (U.S.S.R.), 22, 1, 19 (1959).

A brief review of the literature is given. The investigations of the authors may be summed up as follows: (1) specimens heated to 700 to 1000°C. were slowly cooled; (2) the materials were alkalinized by 10% solution of potash and caustic soda; (3) for the tests, pure preparations of silica, alumina, a mixture of the two in the proportion of 2SiO<sub>2</sub> to Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, andalusite, andalusite with one particle of silica and a "clay" called "Borovich Sookhar" were taken; this last corresponds almost exactly to the formula of kaolinite,  $\text{H}_2\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_10 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Comparing the results of these tests, it becomes evident that the solubility of the mixture of silica and alumina in proportion and of kaolinite hardened at the temperature of 1000° proves to be identical. Those hardened at the temperature of 700° show a perceptible alteration, the alkalinizing of andalusite and of the mixtures with it altered less than did kaolinite. The authors come to the conclusion that at the temperature of 600° during the heating of kaolinite its complete dehydration takes place with the formation of anhydride  $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$ . At the temperature of 1000° this anhydride breaks up into free oxides,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$ , which with further heating react with each other and probably give according to Bowen, the combination  $3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ .

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8  
*co*  
Alteration of allophaneoid clays by heat. A. N. Ginzberg and Kh. S. Nikogosyan. *Trav. musee min. Acad. U. R. S. S.* 4, 231-45 (1929); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 370-1.—Five samples of allophaneoid (i. e., easily decomposed by HCl) clays from near Podkhlino, Enisey Govt., Siberia were subjected to a chem. and thermal study. Chem. analyses are given. Heating curves showed different breaks on each sample. A study of the s.v. of the products of heating indicates that near 600° metakaolinite ( $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$ ) is formed. At 1000° this is decomposed into free  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , which at a much higher temp. recombine to form mullite. J. F. S.

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100-111581 MATERIALS INDEX

R  
**Ginzburg, A. S., Salivanov, B. P., and Tsvetkov, A. I.**  
DETERMINATION OF THE QUALITY OF DINAS BRICK. *Metallurg.*, 5 (3) 344-50 (1930). The existing standards of determining the quality of Dinas brick were critically examined. According to Grum-Grzhimailo, the quality is determined by the degree of transformation of the quartz into tridymite (with a resulting change in density and the chemical composition). The U.S.S.R. standards comprise three grades and demand a fusion point of 1710° for grades Ia and Ib, and 1070° for grade II. The compression strengths of grades I and II are 125 and 90 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, and the densities not greater than 2.38 and 2.42. Chemically, grade Ia is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 95%, CaO + FeO<sub>3</sub> < 7%, grade Ib is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 92%, CaO + FeO<sub>3</sub> < 9%, and grade II is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 90%, no other specified components. It is pointed out that the usual method of density determination is inaccurate since it is dependent on the fineness to which the material is ground. A number of corrections are described which increase its reliability. A much more reliable method is micrographical analysis, as it reveals changes of structure which profoundly affect the quality of the brick without materially altering the density, e.g., a transformation of the quartz into cristobalite instead of into tridymite or into glass which will eventually give the desired tridymite.

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19

The theoretical and practical significance of mineralizers. A. N. Olsberg. *Voprosy Zashchity Gauderat. Podrob. Issled. i T. T. Gorodets 10*, No. 6, p. 20 (1930); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 77. The action of mineralizers consists mainly in lowering the  $\eta$  and improving the crystallizability. The object of the exps. was to select suitable mineralizers for accelerating the process of thermal treatment. Fluorite, cryolite, apatite,  $WO_3$  and  $Na_2WO_4$  were used. Their use accelerated considerably the melting of fluorite (1.6-2.0 times), lowered the temp. of melting ( $1050^\circ$  instead of  $1080^\circ$ ), accelerated the heating process and lowered the cost. The optimum amt. of mineralizer is 0.7% for fluorite, 4.8% for cryolite and 2.3% for apatite. Addns. of the expensive  $WO_3$  (1.5-2.0%) are not recommended. The mech. properties and the acid resistance of diabase melts with mineralizers are equal to those of pure diabase. W. R. Henn

ASIA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

SUBDIVISION	SECOND MFT ONLY USE	SECTION	EIGHTH USE ONLY USE											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M	W	A	F	D	H	N	K	R	E	S	O	T	P	G

PROBLEMS AND PREDICTIONS

(P) Q  
**System:  $2\text{FeO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ .** B. P. SELIVANOV, A. S. GINZBERG AND S. I. NIKONOV. *Sovetskaya Vsesoyuznaya Inst. Metal.* 1931, No. 3-4, 71-8. A study was made of the melting diagram of the binary system:  $2\text{FeO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ . The  $\text{FeO}$  was prep'd from  $\text{FeCl}_3\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  by heating and was melted with pure Si to form  $\text{FeO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$ . The  $\text{FeS}$  was prep'd by heating pure Fe with S. The 2 compds. were then melted in heavy iron crucibles. A diagram was constructed on the basis of a thermal and micrographic investigation. This diagram shows 2 fields of solid solns. of  $\text{FeS}$  in  $2\text{FeO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$  and vice versa. Between these 2 fields there is an area in which the 2 components separate into distinct liquid layers, as detd. by rapid cooling. A eutectic exists at about 840°, corresponding to about 41%  $2\text{FeO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$  and 57%  $\text{FeS}$ . S. I. MADORSKY.

ASB 15A - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

APPROVED FOR RELEASE ON UNCLASSIFIED 90518R000515120010-6

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4-1

**System  $\text{MnO}_2/\text{MnO}/\text{FeS}$ .** A. N. GIREJKOV, B. P. SERJANOV, and S. I. NIKONOV (Sobr. Vsesoy. Inst. Met., 1951, No. 3, 26-39).—A m.-p. diagram is given.

AIA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		SEARCHED	INDEXED
SEARCHED BY [REDACTED]		SEARCHED BY [REDACTED]	INDEXED BY [REDACTED]
SEARCHED ON [REDACTED]	SEARCHED ON [REDACTED]	INDEXED ON [REDACTED]	INDEXED ON [REDACTED]
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The traps of Udninsk-Tulun and Bratuk in eastern Siberia. F. Yu. Levinson-Lessing, A. S. Ginzburg and N. L. Dilaktonskii. *Transl. Council Research Econ Resources, Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., Siberian Ser. No. 1, 12 pp. (1932); Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 317-19. The traps (dolomite and gabbro) occur as large sills and laccoliths of reportedly uniform composition, and are characterized by the presence of hortonolite. The crystal. of hortonolite overlaps that of plagioclase but precedes that of pyroxene. The mechanics of intrusion and technical applications of the rocks are discussed. J. P. Schaefer.

AT&T 1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1100-1199	1200-1299	1300-1399	1400-1499
11000-11999	12000-12999	13000-13999	14000-14999

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

✓ Pyrex containing tungsten trioxide and Super-Pyrex. A. S. Giugiaro. *US Pat. 1,516,178*. (1925).—G. describes attempts made to shorten the time of working, lowering the melting temp. and the viscosity of Pyrex glass without decreasing its thermal stability and optical characteristics. This was done by adding 1%  $WO_3$  and increasing the  $SiO_2$  content.  
M. V. Kondody

19

ASME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECON. CLASSIFICATION	SUBDIVISION	SUBDIVISION	SPECIAL SUBJECT	
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*Ca*

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Relations between silicates and sulfides. A. S. Ginzburg. *Trans. phys. inst. Acad. sci. U.S.S.R.* **4**, 21-44 (1933); *Mineralog. Abstracts* **6**, 417. The systems  $\text{Fe}_2\text{SiO}_4$ - $\text{FeS}$ ,  $\text{MnSiO}_4$ - $\text{FeS}$  and  $\text{MnSiO}_4$ - $\text{FeS}$  were examined. Rapid cooling results in a gravitational segm. of silicate and sulfide in 2 immiscible layers; slow cooling in a crystallite structure of the 2 portions. C. V. Sidorov.

434-114 - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

02

cc  
Basalts from Dorgos Bobriza, Ukraine from the view  
point of their suitability for casting. A. Ginzberg. *Tran-*  
*sakt. petrog. Acad. Nauk SSSR*, R-4, K1 01 (1931).  
*Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol.*, Refenate II, 1934, No 4.  
Chem. and microscopic data on andesite basalts show their  
usefulness as telephone insulators. J. P. Schaefer

ASA SLA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86B00515120010-6  
CIA-REF ID: A65333

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19

**Casting Barzas diabase.** A. S. Gugnberg and F. G. Femenov. *Mineral. Suss's* 6, No. 10, p. 13 (1933). Several samples of diabasic rocks mined in the region of Barzas, Kuznets basin, produced satisfactory castings in the lab. exps. Chas. Blane

**430-364 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

System:  $2\text{MnO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$  A. S. Gavrilov, B. P.  
Slyanov, S. I. Nikolski and M. M. Volovich. *Vestn.  
Inst. Metal. Leningrad.* No. 14, 114 (in English).

1933. (U.S.A. 26,560) Inflection points on the heating curves of the system  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5 + \text{FeS}$  were as follows: the 1st no refers to the percentage of  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5$ , in the next, and the other no, to inflection temp., °C.: 100, 110, 111, 1148, 80, 104, 110, 118, 112, 103, 118, 1116, 1011, 56, 116, 1020, 83, 10, 1188, 1094, 1116, 1088, 100, 1025, 20, 1000, 987, 86, 10, 1001, 86, 10, 1080. On the basis of these data and a micrographic examination, an equil diagram was constructed. On the side of  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5$  there is a field of solid soln. of 1-5% in  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5$  of heated dry. This solid soln. (1-5% Mn<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>) lies along the line through 100, 110, 1148, 80, 104, the line through 100, 116, 118, 112, and 80, 104. FeS exists along 2 lines, between 70, 112, and 80, 104, and between 0, 1180, and 10, 1001. Above the line joining the points 70, 112, and 10, 104, there is a field of coexisting 2 liquid phases (contg. ~70 and ~10%  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5$ , resp.). Under conditions of equil. the liquid phase (contg. ~30%  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5$ ) changes into the liquid phase (contg. ~70%  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5$ , with accompanying segm. of FeS). Solidification of the eutectic of FeS and the solid soln. (97%  $\text{Mn}_2\text{SiO}_5$ ) takes place along the line joining 80, 104, and 80, 104, and extended to line FeS. (A. S. Gavrilov, B. P. Slyanov, S. I. Nikolski and M. M. Volovich)

9

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTY

*(CM)*

Solubility of high-sulfur iron in cupola slag. B. P. Selivanov, A. S. Ginzberg and M. M. Vorovich. *Repts. Inst. Metals (Ural'sk)* No. 15, 171-7 (in English 178) (1961); *U. S. A. 29, 50419*. An investigation of the systems  $2\text{FeO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ ,  $\text{MnO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$  and  $2\text{MnO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$  showed that solv. of FeS in the silicates is limited. With cupola slag constg. 80 SiO<sub>2</sub>, 5 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 30 Ca and 13% FeO, FeS dissolves up to 8%, at 1300°. Desulfurization of the metal depends not only on the ability of the slag to absorb S, but on the coeff. of distribution of S between the metal and slag as well. Substitution of a small amt. of CaO by MnO increases the ability of the slag to retain S even at lower temps., but when the MnO content reaches 10%, a slight sepn. into layers begins when the slag becomes too cold. When FeS is above 8%, addn. of MnO has no appreciable effect on desulfurization.

S. L. Madorsky

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1000 C 1000

8  
C  
*The petrography of the Republic of Armenia.* A. S. Chamberz. *Petrography of U. S. S. R. Ser. 1, Regional Petrography I,* 127 pp. (1934); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 404.—The area consists predominantly of Tertiary and Quaternary plateau lavas, lava cones and pyroclastic products. One hundred and ninety-nine analyses are given; 123 references. C. A. Silbernd.

APPENDIX A - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002. 1. GIA RFB 06-06313R000515120010-6  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002. 1. GIA RFB 06-06313R000515120010-6

Evaluation of raw materials for the rock melting industry. A. Czerning. Lead-zinc smelting and its U.R.S.S. 6, 415-437 (1930). Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol. Beiträge 11, 1035, 302. The importance of the mineral components of a rock is emphasized. Optical data of the mineral components is necessary in addition to chem. analyses of raw materials. J. V. Schaefer

### **PROBLEMS AND PROPERTIES INDEX**

**Chromium oxide in open-hearth slag.** B. P. Selivanov, A. S. Gamburg and M. M. Vorovich. *Repts. Central Inst. Metals, Leningrad No. 16, 5-14 (1934).* Open-hearth slag contg. more than 0.7% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are very viscous and difficult to handle. This is due mainly to the fact that the FeO in the slag, which ordinarily combines with Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to form fayalite, in the presence of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> forms FeO·Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a highly viscous compd. A series of expt. was carried out to clarify this point and to measure viscosity of high-Cr slag. So-called typical slag, contg. SiO<sub>2</sub> 20.3, CaO 28.0, MgO 2.90, MnO 7.00, FeO 25.0 and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 9.27%, was melted together with 8, 10 and 15% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and the viscosity measured at 1300°. Viscosity increased with Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content. Slag contg. 15% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was so thick that it could not be poured. S. L. Madorsky

S. L. Mandrusky

CP  
RELEASER AND REVIEWED BY [redacted]

Solubility of manganese sulfide in cupola slags. B. P.  
Schivkov, A. N. Gulyaev and M. M. Voronko. Krasnoyarsk  
Central Inst.-of Metallurgical No. 10, 1943, in English  
345(1943). Cupola slags contg. about 30% Si, 30%  
MnS, 30% CaO and 10% FeO can absorb up to 3% MnS  
during the operation of the cupola. Equilibrium occurs  
when the MnS content of the slag exceeds 3%, and is fully  
expressed when MnS reaches 5% or more. Solv. of MnS  
in the slag is not favored by a temp. over 1400°C.

S. L. Andorsky

ASA 500 - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1000

SOLUBILITY AND PROPERTIES INDEX

**Solubility of ferrous sulfide and manganese sulfide in cupola furnace slags.** B. P. Schvarcov, A. S. Gindberg and M. M. Vorovich. *Rept. Central Inst. Metall. Leningrad*, No. 17, 183-400 (English) 1941(1944). Cupola slag, contg. Si 42.02, Fe 32.00, CaO 22.00, MgO 0.10, MnO 2.71, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 17.53 and P 0.17%, was melted with FeS, 3, 6 and 10% by wt., in one series of expts., and with MnS, 3.0 and 6% by wt., in another series. It was found that at the usual temp. of cupola melting (1300°) FeS dissolves in slag with difficulty; however, when cooling is slow, no liquation appears even when the amt. of FeS is 6%. Larger addns. of FeS cause liquation under all conditions. MnS, similarly, is difficultly sol. in the molten slag, and liquation occurs, even on slow cooling of slag, when its amt. exceeds 3%.

S. L. Madorsky

AND SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IRON OXIDES

IRON SLAGS

#### **PRIMES AND PROBABILITIES**

**Preparation of fused mullite.** A. B. Ginzberg, Verna  
edsky Juddes Vol., Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S. 1930-1931  
(1930); Mineralog. Abhandl. 7, 141. Mullite has been  
formed by fusing clay and corundum, kyanite (or andalusite)  
and corundum, red bauxite, or white siliceous bauxite.  
The last gives the best results. C. A. Silberrad

C. A. SIBBERHOLD

11

#### ANALYTICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ca

The Tulsa traps as material for pottery (stone smelting industry). A. S. Gubberg, A. I. Tsvetkov, M. V. Cooper and G. P. Radzit. *Tear. inst. p'troq. i s'v. L. R. S. S. No. 7-8, 293-306 (1938)*; *Mineralog. Abstract*, 7, 51-2. — The material used is dolerite, consisting of labradorite ( $An_{50}$ ) pyroxene,  $FeO$ , apatite and olivine. Cryst. of the olivine both preceded and followed that of the plagioclase, but the earlier olivine differs slightly optically from the latter.

Co

19

The influence of the change of the chemical compositions of different oxides on the properties of fused minerals. A. S. Ovsiannikov and Ya. Ya. Litvinova. *Trudy Petrograf. Inst. 1938*, No. 12, 213-24; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1, No. 11-12, 113(1938).—The influence of different oxides on the fundamental casting and cryst. properties of fused minerals was investigated. The exptl. fusions were performed under lab. as well as under semi-plant conditions. Siberian traps were used as starting materials. The change of  $\text{SiO}_2$  compn. was investigated in the first series of mixts., of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  compn. in the second series, and of  $\text{Fe}$  compn. in the third series. Substances which approach to their compn., the normal traps and basalts possessed the best petrological properties. An increase of the acidity caused an increase of the  $\eta$ , and also affected adversely the cryst. properties. A little increase of the melt. changed favorably the casting and the cryst. properties, but, owing to the formation of cracks, it decreased the acid resistance properties as well as the mech. and the elec. indexes. A slight change in the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content influenced the formation in the traps of a porcelain-like structure, which increased the acid resistance properties. W. R. Henn

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CHARTS, ETC.

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Ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF  
**Basalt and diabase.** A. S. Gindberg. *Nogometallicheskoe*  
*izdatelstvo S.S.R.R., AMM, "NFT", 7 X(6)1010.* A  
review on the deposits of basalts throughout the world,  
their chem. compn., technology of fused rock, and applica-  
tion of the latter in industry. Tables are given showing  
the resistance of fused basalts of different origins to acid  
and alkali and their chem. stability. Bibliography.  
I. S. Ioffe

ANNUAL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1957-1958

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6"

GINZBERG, A.S.; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L.

Reactions in a solid state. Uch.zap. LGU no.93:159-169 '48.  
(MIRA 10:10)  
(Solids) (Silicon compounds)

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GINZBURG, Albert Sorenovich

(GINZBURG, A.S.,

(Experimental Petrography, Leningrad, 1951.

Responsible editor (Otw. redaktor) Kh. S. Nikogosian

Library of Congress .

~~GINZBERG~~

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1. GINZBERG, A. S.
2. USSR (60C)
4. Petrology - Biography
7. Significance of the petrographic works of F. Yu. Levinson-Lessing for Russian and world science. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. No. 5, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6"

GINZBERG, A. S.

Experimental investigation of silicates (experimental petrology)  
and their importance to industry. Uch. zap. IGU no.154:13-31 '52.  
(Silicates) (MIRA 11:3)

GINZBERG, A.S.

Historical sketch on the development of experimental research in the fields of mineralogy and petrography in Russia. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, 271-282). (MLRA 7:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy petrografii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova. (Mineralogy--History) (Petrology--History)

15-57-2-1205

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,  
p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzberg, A. S.

TITLE: D. S. Belyankin and the Soviet Petrography (D. S.  
Belyankin i sovetskaya petrografiya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta, 1955, Vol 3,  
211-212

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

**GINZBERG, A. S.**

Importance of P.I.Lebedev's work for petrology. Uch.zap.inst.  
Gerts. 117:149-159 '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Lebedev, Peter Ivanovich, 1885-1948)

GINZBERG, H.S.

3(8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1310

Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy mineralogii i petrografii, 5th Leningrad, 1956.

Trudy... (Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 516 p. 1,800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, and Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimii silikatov.

Resp. Ed.: Tsvetkov, A.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Ivanov, B.V.; Tech. Ed.: Kiseleva, A.A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and students of mineralogy and petrography.

COVERAGE: The present collection of articles are reprints of reports presented at the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, held in Leningrad on March 26-31, 1956. The

Card 1/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

purpose of the Conference was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems. The Conference was sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and organized by its Institute of Ore Deposits, Geology, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Division of Geological-Geographical Sciences, and the Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Division of Chemical Sciences. During the Conference special tribute was paid to Academician D.S. Belyankin, (died 1952), founder of applied petrography in the USSR and organizer of the first four conferences and Academician A.N. Zavaritskiy, (died 1953), outstanding petrographer and mineralogist. Of the 76 reports presented, 53 are reprinted in the present volume. Each article is accompanied by diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

Card 2/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)

SOV/1310

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Introductory words by Academician, D.S. Korzhinskiy	5
<u>Ginzberg, A.S.</u> Academician D.S. Belyankin's Role in the Development of Russian and Soviet Petrography	7
Palatnik, L.S. and A.I. Landau. Methods of Investigating Multi-component Heterogeneous Systems	19
Belov, N.V., Academician; V.S. Molchanov and N.Ye. Prikhod'ko. Synthesis and Structure of Hydrosilicates Containing Sim- ple and Complex Heavy Metal Cations	38
Toropov, N.A., Kh.S. Nikogosyan and A.I. Boykova. Synthesis and Analysis of Some Properties of Hillebrandite and Other Calcium Hydrosilicates	44
Ryskin, Ya.I. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Some Hydrated Calcium Silicates	55

Card 3/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

Berg, L.G. and M.Sh. Yagfarov. A New Precision Thermographic Method for Determining Thermal Constants and Heat Effects	63
Ivanova, V.P. and F.Ya. Bindul'. Attachment for an SGM-8 Polarigraph for Accelerated Microthermal Analysis by the Differential Heating Curves Method	72
Sementovskiy, Yu.V. Relationship Between the Thermoactive Content of Matter and the Thermographically Registered Area	79
Dilaktorskiy, N.L., and L.S. Arkhangel'skaya. Problems in the Methodology of Thermal Analysis	88
Korzhinskiy, A.F. Thermo-optical Analyses of Minerals of the Epidote Group and of Certain Tourmalines	97

Card 4/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

Ol'shanskiy, Ya.I. (deceased). On the Reaction Between Silica and Fluorides of Metals	114
Leont'yeva, A.A. Computing Linear Velocity of Crystallization of Solid Phases in Silicate Melts	119
Lebedev, V.I. Results of Studies of Kaolin and Brucite Under Pressure by Means of Thermal Curves	129
Volarovich, M.P., D.B. Balashov and Z.I. Stakhovskaya. Investigation of Elastic Properties of Rocks Under High Pressure	137
Konovalov, P.F. and A.I. Yefremov. Use of Ionizing X-ray Structure Analysis in the Study of Certain Physicochemical Processes	146
Antipov-Karatayev, I.N. and G.M. Kader. Experimental Studies of Hydrolysis Processes in Primary Minerals and the Formation of Secondary Argillaceous Minerals	159

Card 5/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

Zalesskiy, B.V. and O.N. Korotkova. Study of the Effect of Porosity on Frost-resistance of Rocks	166
Berg, L.O. Diffusion Method of Mineral Synthesis	176
Mchedlov-Petrosyan, O.P. and K.A. Kinkladze. Calorimetric Analysis of Hydrating Processes in Dehydrated Stratified Hydrosilicates	180
Ovchinnikov, L.N. and L.I. Mettikh. Relationship Between Ore Formation and Assimilation, According to Experimental Data	188
Dilaktorskii, N.L. and M.A. Kiyler. Exfoliation of Slatel-Kukersite Cinder Melts	201

Card 6/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310
Khitarov, N.I. Reaction Between Oligoclase and Water in Conditions of High Temperatures and Pressures	208
Ostrovskiy, I.A. Experiments on Some Silicate Systems with Volatile Components.	214
Syromyatnikov, F.V. Materials for the Study of the Calcite-Water System	221
Feodot'yev, K.M. and V.K. Shlepov. Salt Solubility of Certain Elements in Supercritical Water Vapor	230
Ovchinnikov, L.N. and A.S. Shur. Studies of Porosity in Minerals and Rocks	237
Parkhomenko, E.I. Piezo-electric Effects in Rocks	248
Ivanov, B.V. Chemical-mineralogical Changes in Refractory Kaolin During Operation in Glass Melting Furnaces	253

Card 7/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

Lapin, V.V., N.N. Kurtseva and O.P. Ostrogorskaya. On the Mineralogy of High Titanium Slags	273
Rudneva, A.V. New Minerals in Titanium Slags	285
Budnikov, P.P., Academician (AS Ukr. SSR). Effect of Gypsum in Hardening Portland-cement	299
Bozhenov, P.I. and V.S. Sal'nikova. Utilization of Certain Natural Minerals in the Building Materials Industry	31 <sup>4</sup>
Butt, Yu. M. and L.N. Rashkovich. Study of Magnesian Hydrosilicates Obtained in Hydrothermal Synthesis	322
Blyumen, L.M. Problems in the Hardening of Mineral Binding and Pressurized Materials	330

Card 8/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

Dilaktorskiy, N.L. and Ye.A. Galibina. On the Nature of Hardening Processes in Slate Cinders	337
Bezborodov, M.A., Academician (AS BSSR) and I.A. Konopel'ko Crystallization Ability of Glass Synthesized on the Base of Low-melting Clays of Belorussian SSR	348
Kaynarskiy, I.S. and I.G. Orlova. Relationship Between the Physicochemical Properties of Equivalent Melts and Quartz Tridymitisation	359
Sinel'nikov, N.N. Mechanism of Quartz Transformation Into Tridymite	371
Karyakin, L.I. and K.N. Repenko. Synthesis of Minerals in a Chrome-spinel Reaction with Magnesium Oxide at High Temperatures	382
Mikey, A.Ya. Chemical-technological Study of the Dnepropetrovsk Region Glauconites as Dye and Water Softening Materials	395

Card 9/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

Astreyeva, O.M. and V.M. Guseva. Methods of Studying Cement Hydration Products With an Electron Microscope	399
Kukolev, G.V. and M.T. Mel'nik. Synthesis and Properties of the Bi-calcium Silicate	407
Volkonskiy, B.V. and V.I. Sadkov. X-ray and Petrographic Studies of Tri-calcium Aluminate in the Presence of Fluorides at High Temperatures	415
Avetikov, V.G. Role of Magnesium Oxide in Steatite Ceramics	424
Zhilin, A.I. (deceased) and Yu.D. Kruchinin. Properties of Slag Melts and Their Castings	431
Yakovleva, M.Ye. Reaction of Some Silicate Glazing Melts With Ceramics at 1000° - 1250° Firing Temperatures	441

Card 10/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310
Filonenko, N.Ye. Titanium Compounds in Electro-corundum	452
Lavrov, I.V. Analysis of the Alumina Component in the $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$ System	462
Bron, V.A. Effect of Crystalline-chemical Properties of Additives on the Sintering of High Refractory Oxides in the Solid Phase	471
Bron, V.A. Diagram of the Fusibility of an $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 -$ $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ System	479
Arakelyan, O.I. Solid Solutions of the $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 -$ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ System	484
Shchepochkina, N.I. Physicochemical Study of $\text{BaO} - \text{TiO}_2$ and $\text{FeO} - \text{TiO}_2$ Systems	493
Toropov, N.A. and F.Ya. Galakhov. Solid Solutions in a $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$ System	505
Resolution	511

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 11/11

MM/lsh  
3-19-59

DEM'YANOVICH, A.N.; GINZBURG, B.I.

Results of the Second All-Union Scientific and Technical  
Conference on the Use of Diamonds in the Manufacture of  
Machines and Instruments. Mashinostroitel' no.2:46-47  
F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6"

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAPORT, A.Ya., inzh.;  
SLIVINSKIY, I.G., inzh.; YURKOV, L.F., inzh.; EL'KIN, G.B., inzh.

Investigating processes of manufacturing high-lead glass.  
Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:9-11 p.165. (SIRA 18:12)

GINZBERG, Erwin, potpukovnik dr.; REBERNISAK, Vinko, major dr.

Paravertebral block; review of two-year experiences with the new  
technic. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 11 no.11-12:598-604 Nov-Dec 54.

1. Hirarska klinika VMA.

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL

paravertebral block, in thoracic & abdom. surg., new  
technic)

(THORAX, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

(ABDOMEN, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

VAJS, Emanuel, potpukovnik dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.; KRALJEVIC,  
Miroslav, dr.

Hypothermia and transplantation of thoracic aorta. Voj.san.pregl.,  
Beogr. 12 no.1-2:44-50 Jan-Feb 55.

1. Patofisioloski institut VMA; Hirurška klinika VMA.

(AORTA, transpl.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

(BODY TEMPERATURE

hypothermia, exper., in thoracic aorta transpl. in dogs)

(TRANSPLANTATION, exper.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
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PAPO, Isidor, Pukovnik prof., dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.;  
KRALJEVIC, Ljubomir, potpukovnik dr.; VAJS, Emanuel, potpukovnik  
dr.; SAVIC, Sava, major dr.

Clinical application of arterial homotransplantation.  
Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.9-10:429-436 Sept-Oct 56.

1. Hirurska klinika VMA.  
(ARTERIES, transpl.  
homografts, indic. (Ser))  
(TRANSPLANTATION,  
arterial homografts, indic. (Ser))

GINZBERG, Ervin

Case of perforated gastric ulcer in a 10-year old girl.  
Voj. san. pravl., Beogr. 14 no.4:220-222 Apr 57.

1. Hirurško odeljenje Vojne bolnice u Skoplju.  
(GASTRIC ULCER, in inf. & child  
perf. (Ser))

KRALJEVIĆ, Ljubodir; MAGAZINOVIĆ, Vojislav; PISONIĆ, Stanimir; GINZBERG, Ervin;

Microscopic view of blood vessels; results of ex criment ex...  
Ves., exp., org., Beogr, 6-1958, 5:25-14 May 57.

1. Laboratorija linika i Patofisiološki institut VES.  
(Blood vessels, transpl.  
exper. Peter Gräfle (J.W.))

GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOSEVIC, Klement

Experience with resections and with other surgical interventions  
on the lungs in childhood. Tuberkulosa, Beogr. 11 no.2:179-188 '59.

1. Hirurško odeljenje Oblasne vojne bolnice, Skoplje; Specijalna  
bolnica za dječju tuberkulozu, Skoplje.  
(PNEUMONECTOMY in inf. & child)

GINZBERG, E.; VAJS, M.

Cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation in pulmonary surgery.

Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no. 3:375-378 '59.

(PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)

(HEART ARREST etiol.)

(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION etiol.)

PAPO, Izidor; GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOVIC, Oojko; JOVANOVIC, M.

Acquired esophagobronchial fistula with traction diverticulum.  
Voj. san. pregl. Beogr. 16 no.3:236-240 Mar 59.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu.

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula

esophagobronchial, with traction diverticulum (Ser))

(BRONCHI, fistula,

same)

LJAKIĆ, R.; GUTBERG, E.

Our experience with cuneiform resection in pulmonary tuberculosis.  
Tuberkuloza 16 no.1:3-10 Ja-F '64.

1. Vojni Institut za tuberkulozu (Nacelnik: puk. prof. in. Mirko  
Račićević).

VERTE, Male, 41521, 1970, USA

Próximo presidente fachado para ser o líder da oposição para  
negociar prazos para eleição presidencial de 2002.  
(M-2 R-2)

Le "Centraalblad voor Politie en Rechtvaardigheid" (Amsterdã)  
O autor aponta que Verte é o "líder da oposição"  
Pelo Rússia.

CA  
19510515 DE A.G. M.

*Cellulose and its esters*

Structure and properties of cellulose and its esters  
**XXXII. Conditions for mutual transformations of specimens of native and hydrated cellulose.** M. Ginzberg and Z. Rogovin. *Zhur. Obshchel Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 22, 933-9 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 41, 9944i.—In transformations of specimens of native cellulose to cellulose hydrate, and the reverse, parallelism between structure and physicochemical properties does not always occur. In the regeneration of cellulose from cellulose triacetate by the action of Na in liquid NH<sub>3</sub>, a cellulose is formed with the structure of cellulose hydrate but with physicochemical properties (dye adsorption, moisture sorption) that lie between native cellulose and cellulose hydrate. Cellulose regenerated from alkali cellulose of γ ph, formed by the action of 3% NaOH in 1m-AcOH, is almost identical with native cellulose in all respects. Heating cellulose hydrate in glycerol to about 23° leads to a structural change, a modification of native cellulose, although the physicochemical properties are basically identical with those of the hydrate; thus, the x-ray pattern shows coincidence with that of native cellulose, but moisture sorption is close to that of the hydrate and dye adsorption is identical with that of the latter. Fiber strength of native cellulose is decreased by treatment with organic solvents, whereas cellulose hydrate shows increased fiber strength. G. M. Kosolapoff

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
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GINZBERG, M.; RASSOLOV, O.

Development of new processes for obtaining viscose solutions.  
Khim.volok. no.5:76 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Poland--Viscose)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; ALEKHIN, N.Ya.; KHURGINA, R.A.; LAVRUSHIN, F.I.;  
LOTAREV, B.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.

New method of producing viscose solutions with a single apparatus.  
Tekst. prom. 17 no.5:11-14 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Textile chemistry)

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.; TVERIKIN, V.T.

Developing a method of continuous deaeration of viscose solutions.  
Khim.volok. no.6:31-33 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna.  
(Viscose)

S/183/60/000/02/20/025  
B004/B005

AUTHORS: Mogilevskiy, Ye. M., Ginzburg, M. A., Khurgina, R. A.

TITLE: Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of Alkali Cellulose

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 2, pp. 60 - 63

TEXT: The authors report on the determination of the esterification degree of cellulose xanthogenate in dependence on the duration of xanthogenisation and on temperature (0-40°). The experiments were carried out in a VA apparatus on refined sulfite cellulose (containing 91.6% of  $\alpha$ -cellulose). The soda lye concentration was 200 g/l. Carbon disulfide was added at a rate of 40% of the  $\alpha$ -cellulose content. The experimental data are presented as follows: Fig. 1, dependence of  $\gamma$  on the duration of xanthogenisation (10 min to 10 h) at 20, 25, and 30°; Table 1, content of bound CS<sub>2</sub> in the xanthogenate in dependence on temperature and duration of the process; Fig. 2, dependence of  $\gamma$  on the duration of xanthogenisation at temperatures between 0 and 40°; Table 2, amount of CS<sub>2</sub> used for the formation of secondary products; Table 3, data of the fibers produced. The authors arrived at the following results: During the process of xanthogenization, the curves for  $\gamma$  pass a maximum which is explained by the simultaneous esterification of alkali

Card 1/2

Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of Alkali Cellulose

8/183/60/000/02/20/025  
B004/B005

cellulose and the decomposition of the xanthogenate. An increase in temperature accelerates both the formation of xanthogenate and that of secondary products. The temperature factor of cellulose xanthogenization is about 2. Between 20 and 30°, there is no strict dependence between gamma number and temperature in spite of accelerated xanthogenization. It is only observed that gamma falls from 55 (at 20°) to 50 (at 30°). In this temperature range, no differences in the distribution of CS<sub>2</sub> were observed. In the wide range between 0 and 40°, the dependence of gamma on temperature is more distinct (70 at 10°, 48 at 40°). Accordingly, the CS<sub>2</sub> distribution also changes. If the xanthogenization in the VA apparatus is carried out in such a way that at the beginning of reaction a high temperature prevails which decreases during the reaction, the duration of viscose production can be considerably reduced. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VMIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

Card 2/2

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; NOVIKOV, N.A.; TVERIKIN, V.T.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.;  
MARKOV, V.V.; NIVIN, P.I.

Performance of the unit for continuous ~~deaseration~~ of viscose. Khim.  
volokno No. 5150-4 '62.  
(MIRA 1814)

1. Vysokotekhnicheskoe izdelovaniye Institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg, Novikov, Tverikin). 2. Gosudarstvennyy  
Institut po vysokotekhnicheskym izdeliyam iskusstvennogo volokna  
(for Kupinskiy). 3. Kalininckiy kombinat (for Markov, Nivin).

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, R.S.; LAKSHVIL, V.N.

Determining air content of viscose. Shiro. volokno. no.2(1959)-165.  
(MIA-1855)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodstvennogo  
volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut  
tekstil'noy i lekkoj promyshlennosti (for Lakshvil).

GIRGOLAV, S.S., professor (Leningrad); LEVIT, V.S., professor (Moskva);  
BABCHIN, I.S., professor (Leningrad); BAKULEV, A.N., professor  
(Moskva); BUKERMAN, L.S., dotsent (Leningrad); VAYNSHTEYN, V.G.,  
professor (Leningrad); GERTSBERG, V.G., professor (Kazan');  
GINZBERG, N.H., professor (Moskva) [deceased]; GOTLIB, Ya.<sup>o</sup>,  
professor (Moskva); DZHANELIDZE, Yu.Yu., professor (Leningrad);  
DRACHINSKAYA, Ye.S., dotsent (Leningrad); YELANSKIY, N.N., professor  
(Leningrad); KORNEV, P.G., professor (Leningrad); KOCHERGIN, I.G.,  
professor (Moskva); LIMBERG, A.A., professor (Leningrad); LINBERG,  
B.B., professor (Moskva); MIZENEV, S.A., dotsent (Leningrad);  
NAZAROV, V.M., professor (Leningrad); OZKROV, A.D., professor (Leningrad)  
[deceased]; OSTEN-SAKEN, E.Yu., professor (Leningrad) [deceased];  
PETROV, N.N., professor (Leningrad); POLENOV, A.L., professor (Leningrad);  
SAMARIN, N.P., professor (Leningrad); SHVARTS, N.V., professor  
(Leningrad) [deceased]; SHAMOV, V.N., professor (Leningrad);  
SHABANOV, A., redaktor

[Manual of specialized surgery] Uchebnik chastnoi khirurgii. Sost.  
I.S.Babchin i dr. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Narkomzdrav SSSR,  
Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry "Medgiz," Vol.1. 1946. 363 p. (MIRA 10:2)  
(SURGERY)

GIREZENG, V. V. (Leningrad, F-121, ul. Pisareva, 14, kv. 7); ZELIGOVICH, S. S.  
(Stalino (Donbass), Bul'var Pushkina, 25, kv. 27)

N.P. Gundobin (1860-1908) - the founder of growth anatomy;  
on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Arkh. anat. gist.  
Lekts. 41 no. 8:101-107 Ag '61. (MIFI A 16.6)

L. Lenigradskoye otdeleniye Instituta etnografii AN SSSR  
i kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.D. Dovgyallo)  
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GUNDOBIN, NIKOLAI PETROVICH, 1860-1908)  
(ANATOMY, HUMAN)

GINZBURG, V.V.; LEVIN, M.G.; YAKIMOV, V.P.

Preparing for the Seventh International Congress on Anthropology  
and Ethnography. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 42 no.2:127-128 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(ANTHROPOLOGY CONGRESSES) (ETHNOLOGY CONGRESSES)

GINZBURG

See also:

GINSBURG

GINTSBURG

GINZBURG, A.; MENDEL'SON, V.

Distribution of a magnetic field produced by a current-carrying turn in the cavity between two coaxial cylinders.  
Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:57-60 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latviyskoy SSR.

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. SOV/68-58-14/25

TITLE: At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom  
koksokhimicheskem zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recent developments on the works are enumerated.

1) Automatic centrifuge ATS-1200 for anthracene was fitted; this permitted the production of a better quality anthracene. 2) Introduction of an automatic control of alkalinity in the neutraliser of the pyridine plant. 3) Fitting of Nr 3 battery with automatic control was finished (no details). 4) The construction of a tippler for 100 ton boats on the coal preparation plant was finished. 5) Radio communication between coke ovens and the coal preparation plant was introduced. 6) On the coal washery an automatic controller for the

Card 1/2

SOV/68-58-12-14/25

At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works

pulp density and throughput is being tested. 7) An automatic control of the conveyor M8 (over the coke bunkers) operating on the basis of the degree of filling of the bunkers was introduced.

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-8-27/32

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.

TITLE: On the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom  
koksokhimicheskem zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of improvements introduced on the above works  
are mentioned: electric winch for transferring wagons  
to and from the tippler and to the ramps where the  
charging of ammonia sulphate and naphthalene takes  
place; mechanisation of charging scrap into the  
wagons; self-sealing valves on ascension pipes of  
4 batteries.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporozh'ye By-Product Coking Plant. Koks i khim.  
no.5:58 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Zaporozh'ye--Coke industry--By-products)

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporozh'ye Coal Chemical Plant. Koks i khim. no<sup>1</sup>1:60 '63.  
(MIRA 16:2)  
(Zaporozh'ye --Coke industry)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6"

GINZBURG, A.; YEVROPIN, V.

The new journal "Ekonomika stroitel'stva. Vop. ekon. no.4:129-130  
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Construction industry--Periodicals)

GINZBURG, A. (Riga)

Increasing signal-to-noise ratio by the gradual multiplication  
of signal voltage shifted in time. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak  
no.3:65-70 '60.  
(Voltage)

GINZBURG, A. (Riga); ZHEYGURS, B. [Zeigurs, B.] (Riga)

Nuclear magnetometer. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no. 5:71-76 '60.  
(EKA 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.  
(Magnetometer)

GINZBURC, A.

Changes should be made in the all-Union beaconage standard. Rech.  
transp. 21 no.2:56 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika gidrotekhotdela Verkhne-Dneprovskogo  
basseynovogo upravleniya puti.  
(Beacons--Standards)

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry.  
Disperse Systems

B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

Author : Fridriksberg D.A., Zinzbung A.A.

Title : Investigation of Colloid-Chemical Processes in Clayey  
Solutions and Their Use in Strengthening Borehole Walls

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 7, 996-1006

Abstract : By means of model experiments on filtration of clayey  
solutions (CS), hydrophilized by an addition of alkaline  
coal extract, through a layer of quartz sand of diffe-  
rent degree of dispersion, a study has been made of the  
causes of CS losses during sinding of boreholes. On fil-  
tration of CS through soil having very small interstices  
a clayey crust is formed which has very low permeability  
to water as a result of which the CS is retained in the  
borehole whereas in soils with large interstices no such  
crust is formed and loss of water is associated,

Card 1/3

- 253 -

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry.  
Disperse Systems

B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur ~ Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

within the soil by 30-40 times; following fixation a layer of sand 8 cm thick retains CS up to a pressure of 0.25 atmosphere. In seacoast areas it is recommended to utilize as fixing agent sea water saturated with lime.

Card 3/3

- 255 -